

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Two steamers from Europe reached our shores on Wednesday—the *Franklin* having arrived at New York, from Havre via Southampton, with dates of the 31st ultimo, and the *Niagara* at Halifax, from Liverpool, bringing dates of the 3d instant.

The political news brought by these steamers possesses but little interest, most of it being merely confirmatory of events of which we were previously advised. The Eastern question is not yet settled, and it was even apprehended, at the latest date, that the Emperor of Russia would reject the proposition of the Four Powers as modified by the Sultan. We subjoin the Telegraphic summary which has been forwarded to us:

Advices from Constantinople to August 22d confirm the statement that the Porte had accepted the Vienna note with slight modifications, and would send an Ambassador to St. Petersburg as soon as the Principality was evacuated. Accounts from Bucharest state that the Russians would evacuate the Principality in September, when the fleets of England and France should leave for Malta and Toulon.

Corr. Reel Constantinople on the 21st with an autograph letter from the Sultan to the Emperor of Austria expressing his sincere thanks to Austria for the preservation of peace.

The party in Turkey having gained the ascendancy has considerably complicated the question, by giving Russia a new cause for postponing a compact. A change of the Turkish Ministry is soon expected. It is said that a hostile feeling against England and Austria is manifested among the Turks, who accuse the allies of cowardice, in not having acted with more energy. Turkey continues to arm, and has called out eighty thousand of the militia.

The Government of France announces officially that the fears with regard to the harvest were groundless. The quantity of grain raised comes up to the average, and the quality is excellent.

Advices from Odessa state that extraordinary activity prevails in the grain market there. The stores were inadequate to contain the arrivals, and depots had been established in the open air.

The cholera was spreading rapidly throughout the North of Europe.

The U. S. frigate *Cumberland* had arrived at Marseilles.

The U. S. brig *Dolphin* put into Southampton on the 26th ultimo to refit.

A despatch from Athens, dated the 26th, states that Thebes, in Egypt, has been almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake.

The overland India mail brings later dates from China, but the news is not important. The failure of the Imperial attack upon Chikiangfoe is confirmed, the Imperial fleet having returned to Shanghai. Chikiangfoe is said to be the key of the Chinese Empire, and the failure of the Imperialists to capture it is regarded as decisive of the fate of the Empire. The Rev. Mr. Taylor, American Missionary, who was in the camp of the Insurgents during the attack, says they did not suffer in the least from the cannonade of the Imperial troops. An army of Insurgents had started from Nankin for Peking, but had subsequently been recalled.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, SEPT. 3.

Cotton during the week has been quiet, and prices of fair and lower qualities have declined 1-16d. to 1-8d. per lb. The sales of the week have been 37,000 bales, of which speculators took 3,000 and exporters 5,700 bales. Fair Orleans is quoted at 6 1/2d., Middling 6 1/4d., Fair Upland and Mobile 6 1/2d., Middling 6 1/4d., Middling Upland 6 1/2d. Stock 750,000 bales.

Breakfasts are very feverish and prices unsettled. Flour during the week has advanced 6d., white wheat 3d. and corn 1s. The favorable accounts from France had rather checked business, but in England the weather was much more unfavorable for agricultural purposes. The quotations are as follows, compared with the previous week:

	September 2d.	August 24th.
White Wheat	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Red and Mixed Wheat	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
W. Canal Flour	7s. 10d.	7s. 10d.
Y. and B. Flour	7s. 10d.	7s. 10d.
Y. and B. Flour	7s. 10d.	7s. 10d.
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Corn was very active and some circulars quote even higher than the above.

American stocks were unchanged. Consols had declined 1/8d. The Banks had raised the rate of interest to four per cent.

Among the passengers on the *Franklin* is Mr. JOHN H. POWELL, with the painting representing the Discovery of the Mississippi river, prepared for the Rotundo of the Capitol.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, AUGUST 30, 1853.

We have yet no positive intelligence from the East contradictory of the view which your correspondent has all along taken, to wit, a prolonged occupation of the Danubian principalities, awaiting the issue of perhaps wilfully embarrassed negotiations. Whether this state of things be accidental or the result of a deliberately adopted and skillfully conducted policy, it ensures equally to the benefit of the Czar. Having obtained from the Porte full satisfaction of all his original demands, he either makes pretense or skillfully avails himself of those afforded by the faults of the other party to await, in the advanced position he has occupied on his present high vantage-ground, the birth of events with which Europe is big. Hence, according to his interests to be decided by those events shall dictate, he may advance to the final overthrow of the Ottoman Empire, or retire voluntarily with such an increase of moral influence, in addition to the substantial concessions already forced from Turkey, as will make the future conquest of comparatively easy achievement.

When we look upon the immense material power of Russia, and see it so well served, either by Providence or by the mere human intelligence of those who wield it, we seem to recognize "a manifest destiny" conducting NICHOLAS to the subversion of the Turk. On Saturday the *Monitor* contained the authoritative notice relative to the settlement of the Eastern question which has been so anxiously looked for during the last ten days—

"News of the 9th from Constantinople announce that the Sultan has adopted the note drafted by the conference of Vienna, with some unimportant modifications of form."

We have yet no certain information as to the precise character of these "unimportant modifications." At any rate, we have to remark that the dispatch of another courier to St. Petersburg and another agent of the Czar have become necessary; for he expressly accepted the note of Vienna upon condition that the Sultan should accept it "without change." Will the Czar take advantage of this acceptance of the Porte with modifications to prolong negotiations and his own occupation of the Danubian principalities? If the "modifications" made are really "without importance," was not the Porte actuated in making them by the puerile desire to make a show of independence to avoid the appearance of accepting them under dictation? If so, is not the Czar as desirous to appear to dictate as he is to be dictated to?

The event will show. *Nous verrons.* How likely it is that this or some other pretext will be seized to justify the maintenance of the Russian troops in their present position may be inferred from the following passage from an article published by the *Austrian Lloyd*, of Vienna, which is a semi-official paper:

"The occupation of the Danubian principalities presents, in our opinion, the most serious difficulty of the Russo-Turkish dispute; not that Russia means to occupy these principalities permanently, or for a long time, but because she cannot abandon them till, so far as Turkey is concerned, the object of the occupation shall have been obtained. We have already remarked how difficult it would be for the Ottoman Porte to fulfill its obligations towards the Christians in presence of the fanaticism of the Mussulmans and the arbitrary power of the Pacha."

The Kossuth affair, in its probable bearings upon the relations of the United States and Austria, continues to vividly interest public opinion here. The Austrian Gov-

ernment, far from disavowing the arbitrary conduct of its agent in Smyrna, has publicly approved of the same, and rewarded the functionary with the rare distinction of the cross of St. Leopold. Two subordinates of the consul have been promoted and sent to Constantinople. It is certain that this Kossuth affair, and the sanction at Washington which the American agents in it are reported to have received, and the nomination of Mr. SOULS as Minister at Madrid, and the parting scene at New York between Mr. S. and his Democratic friends, are inspiring European revolutionists with the hope, and some American citizens abroad with the fear, that our Government is departing from the wise traditions which have hitherto regulated its foreign policy, and is about to embark in those dangerous adventures against which the counsels of our revolutionary fathers so emphatically warned us.

For one, I cannot say that I partake of those fears. The keeping aloof as far as possible from European quarrels seems to me so palpably the dictate both of interest and of patriotism that the Administration must be weak indeed that would allow itself to be impelled by the ultras of the party to an opposite course. And if unhappily I should prove to be mistaken in this belief, if Gen. PIERCE should attempt, without some great national cause that would unite all parties in his support, to interfere in the settlement of European questions, then there remains to me the consoling and firm conviction that the same great corps de reserve of honesty, intelligence, and patriotism which, unseen in ordinary times, has already, in several capital crises, suddenly started to the front and saved the country seemingly at the last moment, rescuing it from the hands of those who had pushed it to the brink of ruin, will again show itself to consign to oblivion, if not to oblige, the dangerous and un-American Administration whose misconduct provoked the patriotic and indignant effort.

The Debats of day before yesterday thus recurs to the appointment of Mr. SOULS:

"The incoercible ovation extended to Mr. Soul, who is nominated Minister of the United States to Madrid, upon the occasion of his departure from New York, and the singular speech which he pronounced upon that occasion, are appreciated in England as they are in France. The Times to-day seizes upon the document and censures it even more severely than we ourselves had done: for it goes to the length of counselling the Spanish Government to receive Mr. Soul as Minister of the United States. We do not know what the Cabinet of Madrid will do; but most assuredly, if it should follow the counsel which is given, its dignity and consideration in the world would not all suffer in consequence; and if the United States should take offence at the rejection, we think that Spain might count upon the sympathy of all the regular Governments of Europe, which cannot fail to have noticed with lively discontent the unceremonious and cavalier manner in which the Democratic party in America, which is now in power, has conducted itself towards a nation that is friendly and ally."

Our Minister, Mr. SOULS, is still in Paris, on his way to Madrid. He remains here yet a week. His conduct and conversation here will not, I suspect, from all that I hear, and from various sources, be of a nature to counteract the unfavorable impression and dispel the apprehensions which his appointment and the display at New York have caused.

I have alluded frequently of late to the alarming failure of the corn crops in various parts of Europe, and to the precautionary measures taken by the Government of France in particular to assure a sufficient supply for the coming winter. As this is a matter not only of eminent political and economical interest in Europe, but touches seriously commercial and agricultural interests in the United States, I shall continue to give it a merited place in my correspondence.

The *Monitor* of Brussels, the official journal of the Belgian Government, contained yesterday the following despatch, signed the day before by King LEOPOLD, providing against the scarcity of provisions which is anticipated in Belgium:

"We have decreed and decree—single article: Are admitted free of duty, wheat, peeled spelt, meslin, peas, lentils, beans, rice, Indian corn, buckwheat, horse-beans and vetch, barley, malt, (sprouted barley), oats, unpeeled spelt, oatmeal, (grain), pearl-barley, flours and grists of every kind, feedstuffs and other analogous substances."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The London Times of September 1st says that the negotiations with the United States on the fishery question have taken a very wide range, embracing "the navigation of the St. Lawrence and other important streams, the common use of certain railroads and highways, the adaptation of the American navigation laws to those of England, and the modification of the customs tariffs of both countries."

Sir CHARLES NAPIER is dead. He was one of the most distinguished generals of the British army, and had been an officer in different ranks and in various parts of the world, for sixty years. He was seventy-one years of age, and had received in the course of his numerous campaigns a greater number of wounds than were perhaps ever survived by any other soldier. At the battle of Corunna his leg was broken by a musket shot, he had a sabre cut on the head, and a wound in the back, and his right arm was broken by a cannon ball. Subsequently, at the battle of Albuera, he was shot through the face, and had his jaw broken. Nevertheless, thirty years afterwards he commanded in Seville with a vigor that excited universal admiration, and was twenty-eight hundred men attacked and defeated twenty-two thousand of the enemy, after a desperate action of three hours. His figure was small, and his temper was as keenly nervous as that of Nelson; so that he had gone through the age of seventy-one after what he had gone through may be considered remarkable.

Queen VICTORIA's long talked-of second visit to Ireland has taken place, and herself and Prince ALBERT seem to have been very cordially received. Her Majesty landed on the morning of the 29th of August, and in the evening of that day the hotels, shops, and many private dwellings were illuminated. On the following day the Queen and the Prince would visit the Exhibition, when, of course, there would be complimentary addresses and other agreeable ceremonies.

Serious riots broke out on the 26th ultimo at Liege, in Belgium. A large body of workmen and women on that day had assembled on the *quai de Baitz*, where a species of corn market is held. The crowd, which was greatly increased by the presence of the police, and the authorities called out the gendarmes, who were received with loud huzzas. In a few minutes the populous streets in the vicinity sent forth thousands of stones, and the attempt of the gendarmes to disperse the assembly was in vain. A quantity of arms of the French army was broken open, and a quantity of fire-arms were removed. Great excitement prevailed, but tranquillity was at length restored.

A telegraphic despatch from Rome, dated August 22d, says that the Government had resolved to appoint a commission to try the conspirators arrested on the 15th ult., and that other arrests had taken place at different points of the Roman territory.

A CONSCIENTIOUS ROBBER.—Some Robert Macaire on Sunday evening last broke into the house of John P. Jewett, in Boston, while the family was absent from the city. The house was thoroughly ransacked from cellar to attic, and robbed of silver plate, jewelry, and other articles of the value of about \$500. The thief hid behind the following letter, written in a good running hand:

"DEAR SIR: I have been by poverty compelled to rob your house, I can truly say against my conscience. I have expressed doubts in regard to the propriety of the robbery, but I have been driven to it by the necessity of saving my family from starvation. I have no other resource. I am truly, Sir, your obedient servant, J. P. Jewett."

A STRANGE OLD LADY.—On the 19th of August, on the occasion of the late at St. Louis, a most extraordinary scene was witnessed. A Madame SEIGNE, seventy-five years old, middle aged, with a face of a woman of fifty, and a figure as well as the descent on the other side of the trussel were equal, and seemed to be at about an age of thirty-five years. She was not only accompanied and attended with ease, and even with agility, but performed various feats of strength and agility. She was sitting in her carriage, and she was in the midst of the crowd, waiting to be taken to the theatre. She was the same woman who walked a small rope suspended between the high tower of Notre Dame and the first Emperor and Josephine, nearly fifty years ago.

D. O. MAKE, Engraver. State, County, and Corporation Seals. Presses furnished. May 13—471

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

JAMES C. MARSHALL, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States to the Republic of Peru.

SAMUEL C. STAMBAUGH, of Penn., Consul for Talcahuano.

NOBLE TOWNER, of Connecticut, Consul for Barbados.

PHILIP BARTON KEY, Attorney for the District of Columbia.

JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana, to be Governor of the Territory of Oregon, in the place of Joseph Lane, resigned.

From Santa Fe we learn that Gov. MERIWETHER arrived at that city on the 8th of August, in advance of the mail for that month. He was immediately made acquainted with the financial position and general condition of the affairs of the Territory.

The New York City Comptroller has just published a statement of the financial condition of that Corporation, by which it appears that the total amount of the city debt, over and above the sums in the sinking fund for its redemption, is \$9,325,841. A debt of \$865,000 has been created to erect buildings and construct docks and slips, which is redeemable by annual taxation. The sum of \$382,571 has been expended for cleaning streets during the year; and the other street expenses amount to \$194,163. Of the amount paid for cleaning the streets \$208,000 has been paid during the seven months of 1853.

The Comptroller states that, notwithstanding the real and personal estate of the city has increased \$61,925,187 over the valuation of 1852, the rate of taxation has not increased from 96 cents to \$1.23 on the \$100 of valuation. The total sum levied by the Supervisors in the city and county of New York this year is \$5,099,050 which is \$1,588,595 more than that of last year.

This brief but beautiful passage occurs in a late article in Fraser's Magazine:

"Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's looks, with a father's nod of approbation or a sign of reproof, with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand or a brother's noble act of forbearance, with handfuls of flowers in green and daisy meadow, with birds' nests admired but not touched, with creeping ivy and almost imperceptible engravings, with humming bees and glass beehives, with pleasant walks in shady lanes, and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones, and words to mature acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the sense of all good, to God himself."

PAN HANDLE RAILROAD.—An editorial paragraph in the Pittsburgh Journal contradicts as unfounded the telegraphic statement to the effect that the Circuit Court of Erie County, Pa., had granted an injunction against the parties engaged in constructing the Pan Handle Railroad, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them.

A large quantity of stolen goods of every description was discovered in the house of Justice Squires, at Concord, (N. H.) last Friday night. Some of the articles have been recognized as belonging to merchants in the vicinity, but most of them are supposed to have been taken from different railroad cars and depots. It is estimated that fifty thousand dollars worth of property had recently been stolen by Squires and his gang. Squires was pardoned out of the penitentiary some four years ago. He has been arrested.

ONE CAR FOR A TRAIN.—When collisions of cars occur upon our railways, sometimes one car is crushed, or another is forced into it, by the pressure of others in the train. It is a very common occurrence, and it is a very dangerous one. It is a very common occurrence, and it is a very dangerous one. It is a very common occurrence, and it is a very dangerous one.

RAILROADS IN ENGLAND.—According to an official document recently submitted to Parliament, the number of passengers conveyed on the railways of Great Britain during the six months ending on the 31st of December last was 49,886,123; of which 5,659,215 were of the first class, 17,244,051 of the second class, 26,484,860 of the third and Parliamentary classes, and 17,991 were of the fourth class. The aggregate of receipts from the railways was £2,390,105. The receipts in the same period from the transport of goods, cattle, parcels, and mails amounted to £4,590,105; and the total income derived from the two branches of traffic amounted to £6,980,210. This was an increase in the receipts of the railways of the year of £1,022,305; and it is remarkable that, with so great an increase in the receipts, there was a diminution in the receipts from passengers of £220,659. This comparative falling off of this branch of revenue is attributed to the effect of the Great Exhibition of 1851, in having not only augmented the receipts of the railways, but also increased the number of the year following from the large number of merely occasional visitors to the capital who had availed themselves of the period when it presented an unusual attraction.

NATHAN C. ELY, of New York city, has contributed \$10 towards the erection of a monument to the little Norwegian boy named Ivar, who was pitched into the lake by the hands of two of his associates, at Chicago, because he was not a native-born American citizen.

A Chicago citizen also contributes \$5, and the Democratic Press appeals to the Sunday schools to take up contributions for this purpose.

AMERICAN WINE.—The quantity of wine annually produced in the United States has become a subject of deep interest. The census of 1840 gave 124,000 gallons as the produce of that year. It has often been stated that since that period the wine of the United States has increased considerably, and the authorities called out the gendarmes, who were received with loud huzzas. In a few minutes the populous streets in the vicinity sent forth thousands of stones, and the attempt of the gendarmes to disperse the assembly was in vain. A quantity of arms of the French army was broken open, and a quantity of fire-arms were removed. Great excitement prevailed, but tranquillity was at length restored.

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A HUMAN BEING WITH NOTHING TO DO.

Most miserable, worthy of most profound pity, is such a being. The most insignificant object in nature becomes a source of envy. The words warble on every spray in ecstasy of joy; the tiny flower, hidden from all eyes, sends forth its fragrance of full happiness; the mountain stream dashes along with a sparkle and murmur of pure delight. The object of their creation is accomplished, and their life is a far-off and wondrous world. Obeying their stream: worthy of admiration, of worship, to the wretched idler! Here are powers we never dreamed of, faculties divine, eternal; a head to think, but nothing to concentrate the thoughts; a heart to love, but no object to bathe with the living tide of affection; a hand to do, but no work to be done; talents unexercised, capacities undeveloped; a human life thrown away, wasted as water poured forth in the desert. Birds and flowers, ye are good to such a mockery of life! Who can describe the fearful void of such an existence, the yearning for an object, the self-reproach for wasted powers, the weariness of daily life, the loss of pleasure, of vitality, and the fearful consciousness of deadening life; of a spiritual paralysis, which hinders all response to human interests; when enthusiasm ceases to arouse, and noble deeds no longer call forth the tear of joy; when the world becomes a blank, humanity a far-off and wondrous world. Obeying their stream: worthy of admiration, of worship, to the wretched idler! Here are powers we never dreamed of, faculties divine, eternal; a head to think, but nothing to concentrate the thoughts; a heart to love, but no object to bathe with the living tide of affection; a hand to do, but no work to be done; talents unexercised, capacities undeveloped; a human life thrown away, wasted as water poured forth in the desert. Birds and flowers, ye are good to such a mockery of life! 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